the Treasurer, or accepting or paying warrants except for legitimate purposes, or for funds actually in the Treasury, unless the Commissioners give security for the performance of their duties.

The fifth recommends reform in the offices of the County Commissioners and Treasurer; declares the right of the people to look into their own affairs, and says that we will support no one who holds opinions centrary to the security of property.

The sixth recommends a Standing Committee of ditizens, whose duty it shall be to direct and supervise such measures as are necessary; to address the people, and to devise the means to carry the views of the Convention into effect.

The seventh says that in case it should be held that taxes are leviable for railroad purposes, that it be recuested by law, and that the same be separately and specifically assessed, and a seperate account kept at the Treasury.

The eighth demands that if it shall be found that money bas heretofore been paid, without authority of law, upon time warrants drawn by the Commissioners of Treasurer, that proper measures be taken to hold the parties coveraced to a strict accountability.

The ninth demands, if bonds given by the county have been disposed of at any time, at a loss to the terms upon which they were issued, that measures be taken for repairing the loss by a suit against the parties offending.

After the reading of the minority report, to the

ties offending.

After the reading of the minority report, to the effect that Messrs, McClintock, Baily and Bingham, of the Committee, were prevented from giving their views to the Convention for want of time, and expressing a desire for the maintenance of the public faith inviolate, the above resolutions of the majority

were adopted by 65 against 9.

There was considerable discussion and excitement in the interval, during which a resolution protesting against paying any such tax, and a substitute protesting against repudiation, and asserting that the county was bound in honor and good faith to meet all the responsibilities incurred for the legal acts of the Commissioners were laid upon the table.

The Convention was not altogether harmonious in its proceedings. Some of the members withdrew. Many of the delegates from the country, if not in favor of repudiation, were opposed to paying interest on any bonds of illegal issue; while the city delegates, with me exceptions, were in favor of paying the bonds.

exceptions, were in favor of paying the bonds.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATURE.

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, June 23.

In the House to-day the Personal Liberty bill was discussed, and adopted by 184 to 114.

The resolutions condemning the Dred Scott decision were next taken up, and Mr. Greenleaf of Portsmouth made an elaborate speech against their passage.

Much interest was manifested in the debate, and the coalleries and lobbins were recorded. palleries and lobbies were crowded.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION. Augusta, Ga., Tuesday, June 23, 1857.

The Democrats of the HIId District of Georgia have nominated Mr. Bailey for Congress. They also passed resolutions denouncing Governor Walker's course in Kansas. DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.. Tuesday, June 23, 1857.

The Hon. W. H. McWillie has been nominated by
the Democrats of Mississippi for Governor of that NEW-SCHOOL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, June 23, 1857. The New-School Presbyterian Church here indors the action of its representatives in the Cleveland As-sembly, and appoints delegates to the proposed Con-vention at Washington on the 27th of August.

THE PUBLIC WORKS OF PENNSYLVANIA THE PUBLIC WORKS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 23, 1837.

In the Supreme Court this morning Judge Lewis
gave a decision is the injunction case relative to the
sale of the main line of Public Works. The decision
declares that the State had a right to order the sale,
and that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company or any
other body has a right to purchase; but the Legislature
had no right to exempt the purchaser from tunnage
tax. This decision will probably prevent the sale.

THE CHIEF-JUSTICESHIP OF KENTUCKY LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, June 22, 1857.

Incomplete returns indicate the election of Wheat American, by a small majority, to fill the vacancy oc-casioned by the decease of the Chief Justice of Ken-

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, June 23, 1857.
The McKibben Mills in Talindega County, Alabama, were destroyed by fire last week.
The crops throughout Arkansas promise an abundant yield.

COLLISION ON LAKE SUPERIOR.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, June 23, 1857.

The propeller Outonagon and schooner North Star
came in collision at Point aux Barques on Saturday
night, and the latter, with a cargo of corn valued at
\$12,000, became a total loss.

THE BRIG HENRY HICKS ASHORE. The British brig Heavy Hicks, from Philadelphia for St. Johns, N. B., loaded with corn and flour, went ashere on Muskegat on the night of the 22d, but got off without damage after throwing overboard part of her cargo. She was at anchor yesterday, and reported in the evening again ashore on North Rip, Nantucket.

THE SLOOP-OF-WAR CUMBERLAND. Bosros, Tuesday, June 23, 1857.

The sleop-of-war Cumberland proceeded to sea to day. Her destination is the Coast of Africa.

THE PERSIA'S NEWS AT NEW-ORLEANS. The Persia's news was received here to-day and published exclusively in the regular evening editions of the Associated Press of this city.

ARRIVAL OF THE KHERSONESE. The steamship Khersonese arrived here at 5 o'clock this morning, with 391 passengers from Liverpool, via Halifax and St. Johns, N. B.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LA PIERRE HOUSE, Tuesday, June 23, 1857. The d mer given last night at this house to Mr. W. B. Reed, the Envoy to China, was a very successful affair, judging by the speeches. They were in good taste, and capital as to diction. Except a little Anglo-Saxon mania from Mr. Reed, his address was what might be desired, as to tone, temper and style, from the man, on the occasion. His puff of Mr. Buchanan evinced, of course, all the diplomatic capacity requisite to treat with the greatest liars on the face of the earth. But there was an absence of fustian and commonplace in it, and in the other speeches; no literary whiteswellings in lieu of .muscle; no flatulence, feebleness or irrelevancy-their stand-points considered. If there were anything important to do in China-and there is not-Mr. Buchanan could not have selected is not—Mr. Buchanan could not have selected a better man to fill the post than Mr. Reed—unless Mr. Reed allows his Anglicisms—Wordsworthisms, Westminster-Abbeyisms, and all that exclusive one accestry, one Shakespeare, one language, one common-law business—to blind him to the fact that the English have, from the beginning, been poisoners and assassins in China, and that the invasion of the Celestials now is simply to keep up a war-cry and fight the domestic English Democracy with the weapons and glory-cries of foreign conquest. When the war with Russia began, The Thraus k took the ground that the domestic English Democracy with the weapons and glery-cries of foreign conquest. When the war with Russia began, The Tribusk took the ground that the result would be the retardation of Liberalism in England, the exaltation to the same extent of the fighting Aristocracy, and the defeat of Reformers and Economists. The result has so proven. In every case, "men of family" have succeeded at the elections this Spring, over the tried men of the People. Even the editor, Mr. Fox, one of the best democratic writers living, has been defeated; so, too, Cobden, who is shallow as an economist but liberal and republican in his desires; and likewise Bright, the second best crator in Parliament. The people of England, however, would not continue to stone their prophets; unless stumed and dazzled with the noise and giare of war—consequently Palmerston makes a fresh appeal unless stonned and dazzled with the noise and glare of war—consequently Palmerston maker a fresh appeal to the bull-dog propensities of the nation in this Chinese quarrel. Up to this time there has been no difference between the Christian nations of Europe and savages as regards war-making—the necessities of the Barnaclas and Stiltstalkings rendering any amount of butchery, in cold or hot blood, glorious—or, in other words, acceptable to the brutal masses. The present war of England with Chira [France and Russia being pale accessories] is a direct succession of the original war of England with Chira (France and Russia being pale accessories) is a direct succession of the original fight respecting opium—which the Duke of Wellington in the House of Lords acknowledged to he a war for the purpose of forcing the drug that country. The bluntness of the avowal was remarked by its infamy. Now, England has received no new moral light succe that time. The same aristocracy rule her—flushed with the result of the recent war against Russia, and as ready to butcher

Chinese as they were fifteen years ago. But Mr. Reed is against spil ing a drop of blood. But does he think the Chinese will budge from their hoary stillness and exclusiveness, except by bloodshed, or threats of bloodshed—the means and disposition to spill it being apparent? Old Commodore Stewart, in addressing the company of the dinner in question, said in conclusion: "Ships of war are good regotiators; they "speak a language no nation misanderstands; and when accomparied by profound talents, they are the "greatest of the great."

The result promises to be that when England fires guus in China, America will do the same, and one shot may beget another. It must not be argued that such will not be the case, simply because Com-

one shot may beget another. It must not be argued that such will not be the case, simply because Commodore Perry shed no blood in Japan. Then the Americans were alone. But the English never have so treated the natives of the East. "We have always a war on hand in that quarter," says The London Times. England is ever the aggressor in the East. She goes to the East, the East does not come to her. In such company, quakerisms will be whistled down the wind. And when a treaty is made, what advantages can come of it? The Chinese want silver and will have it in exchange for their tea monopoly; and they will get it so long as there is any to send.

the wind. And when a freaty is made, what advantages can come of it? The Chinese want silver and will have it in exchange for their tea monopoly; and they will get it so long as there is any to send. With them the animal man has eaten out the animal horse, and, with human Isbor a drug, their Government laughs at labor-saving machinery. They will not take our ingenuities in return for their chops, first or lowest, and our staples are out of the question.

As for the immense Chinese trade with the newly-born California State, and over the projected Pacific Railroad, it will be time enough to dilate upon that when California shall have paid her expenses, which up to this time she has never done. Meantime, while embassies are sent out to China to work wonders, the pecuniary difficulties at home increase. We are amused with Arabian Nights' Eutertainments about the foreignest of foreign trades, while all the gold that can be scraped out of California is hardly adequate to pay for our European wares, while all our native workmen and manufactories languish for want of employment, and stocks run down steadily deeper. I wender it never occurred to any of the gentlemen at the dinner, who said so well what they did say, that the want of the country was not foreign treaties, but domestic protection; not the squandering of money on the so called "greatest of the great." of arguments—ships of war—but the economics due the wants of the people and the depressions of business. It is related of more poets than one, that, reduced to his last guinea, he spent it on a dinner and a bottle of wine. That is poetical, and so is our Government. In proportion as ship-building is being reduced, as money-matters are threatening, as immigration declines, as the rewards for labor in cities and towns become uncertain, it increases expenses; and the taxes, which in 1828 were one dollar shead, are now more than three, to pay the General Government. If the mission to China is only sufficiently "brilliant," it will result in a heavy increase of na who has no moral sense where conquest is concerned— we shall have some first-rate glory at high prices. The pseudo-Democratic Government at home requires, especially as a diversion, a good "cry" for 1860—be-side red and blue tints for election transparencies, side red and blue tints for election transparencies, and the Chinese are famous for the latter. A bombardment by "the combined American, English, "French and Russian fleets," would light up well, and round many a period; while high wages cannot be painted on canvas, and are too positive for tropes of declamation suited to sham-democratic tastes. W. H. F.

DEATH OF DOUGLAS JERROLD.

is announced among our foreign news this morning, has been the occasion of a general expression of surprise and sorrow in the circles which were accustomed to listen to the bursts of wit and pleasantry which marked the social intercourse of that popular humorist and pungent writer. He died on Monday, June 8, after a brief attack of rheumatic gout, retaining his intellect until a few moments before his death.

Douglas Jerrold was born in London Jan. 3, 1803, and was consequently in the 55th year of his age when seized with his last illness. His father was manager of the provincial theater of Sheerness, and doubtless this circumstance gave an impulse to the strong dramatic tastes which at a later period distinguished the character of the son. At an early age young Douglas was smitten with a passion for going to and, through the influence of Captain Austen, a brother of the celebrated novelist, obtained a berth as midshipman in the British Navy. He soon tired of the service, however, and returning to the inglorious life of a landsman, was apprenticed to a printer in London. While employed in this occupation, he became imbued with an ardent love of literature, and devoted every moment of leisure that he could obtain to the devouring of books. Pursuing a regular course of self-instruction, he acquired the knowledge of several languages, but gave his best hours and deepest enthusiasm to the study of Shakespeare. While working as a compositor in the office of a London newspaper, ed his hand at literary labor, and great admiration by several articles which he had se cretly contributed to its columns. His first attempt was a criticism on the opera of "Der Freischütz, which so pleased the editor that the anonymous writer was requested to favor the journal with other articles from his brilliant and effective pen. Soon after, while still under the age of one-and-twenty, he wrote the popular drama of "Black-Eyed Susan," which is said to have been so successful that it postponed the ruin of Drury-lane Theater for a whole season. "The Rent Day" met with a no less triumphant reception, and fixed the vocation of the author as a dramatic writer. From this time his productions were numerous; they are, perhaps without exception, thoroughly English is their character, inculcating a wholesome vein of sentiment, and sparkling with true wit. Douglas Jerrold was a leading contributor to "Punch" from the first establishment of that humorous journal. His papers are strongly marked by their keen observation, mordant satire, and stinging invective. In 1816, he commenced the publication of a weekly newspaper bearing his own name, which he afterward sold, and

for several years past has been the editor of the largely circulated "Lloyd's Weekly."

As a journalist he was unflinching, often audacious but always impelled by deep and honest convictions His independence certainly approached the borders of cynicism, but those to whom he was best known are ond in their assertions of his intrinsic kindness of heart, which he never sacrificed except for the sake of inculging his sarcastic wit. He was the inveterate foe of everything which even resembled pretense or sham. With no respect for mere conventionalities, he often blurted out a homely truth, accompanied by less grace of manner than strength of expression. His nature was of too masculine a cast to yield a servile deference to the trammels of etiquette. A high moral courage was inwrought in his constitution, and he never quailed before the face of authority, nor shrunk from the assertion of unpopular truths. His sympathies were with the neglected classes of society; and with none of the professions of the technical reformer his heart beat high in the cause of humanity. Of rude and unpolished exterior, of defiant bearing, and of merciless speech, he was yet an admirable specimen of bluff English manliness, and as such will be remem bered by the men of another age.

FOURTH OF JULY .- The Joint Committee of the Aldermen and Councilmen met yesterday afternoon in the City Hall to make arrangements for the commem oration of the approaching anniversary, the Common Council having appropriated the sum of \$5,000 for the celebration of the day. Alderman McConnell was chosen Chairman, and Committees on Fireworks, Mu-

sic and Stands appointed. The Veteran Corps of 1812 petitioned for an appro priation to enable them to celebrate the day, and after the arrangement of some other preliminaries the Committee adjourned.

A GRAVE BUSINESS .- Our fossiliferous friends of The National Intelligencer are busily engaged in what they call "reorganizing the Whig party." What are the authorities of the District of Columbia about that they permit this trespass upon the cemetery? Have they no laws against body-snatching?

WILL OF JOHN C. STEVENS.

The following is a copy of the will of the late John C. Stevens, who died on the 10th inst. at his residence n Hobsken. The will and codicils were proved on Monday last, and are now on record in the office of the Surrogate of the County of Hudson, New-Jersy. In the name of God, Amen. I, John C. Stevens of South Amboy, New-Jersey, at present at Hoboken, New-Jersey, being of sound mind and memory, and in consideration of the uncertainty of life, do therefore make, ordain, publish and declare this to be my last will and tastament, that is access.

consideration of the uncertainty of life, do therefore make, ordain, publish and declare this to be my last will and testament; that is so say:

ARTICLE I.—I direct that all of my debts and funeral expenses shall be gald and discharged.

ARTICLE I.—I direct that all of my debts and funeral expenses shall be gald and discharged.

ARTICLE I.—I desire and direct my executors to divide the real property owned by me at the time of my death, and snoated at South Amboy. Now Jersey, into two parts, one for-inding the brick cottage, and the other the mansion house. The former or cottage is to be divided as follower. But faint pleas or parcel of land with the octions thereon, arrowing the house of south which the octions thereon, arrowing the faint of south Amboy, New Jersey being part of the property on which I may realed, and described as follower. Beginning at the easterly corner of the chickenry fence, there or mining along the fence of the pasture let about north-eastwardly to a stone set in the arroad about 185 feet; thence on a course about north-west by north to a yellow pine tree near the corners farmed by two iron fences (which in part inclose what was a cornicid to life fence about north-west by west, and along one of said fences about North-west by west, and along one of said fences about the fence westwardly to the fence on the westerly line of my property at South Amboy, throse along and last-mentioned fence westwardly to the fence on the westerly line frame for my property at South Amboy, throse along and last-mentioned fence from the said southerly fence would strike, and thence from said inefence for the chickenry fence and continued to the line of the said southerly fence would strike, and thence from said instruction in the fence of the chickenry fence and continued to the line of the vice and bequeath to my two steers. Heater and Sophia Stevens, to have and to hold the same for and distinction for the fence would strike, and thence from said instruction and to the survivor of them for life, with remai

the same to the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company.

AET. IV. I give and devise to my brother, Edwin A. Stevens.

all that lot or parcel of land on the hill at Hoboken, being my
part of what is known as the Mansion House, and grounds immediately attached thereto at Hoboken, New-Jersey, and formerly the residence of my father, which is designated in an agreement made between my late brother Robert, and my said
brother Edwin and myself, dated on or about April 18, 1844,
and conveyed to me by the Hoboken Land and improvement
Company, to have and to hold the said lot to him, his heirs, and
assigns in fee.

AET. V. I give and bequests to my said brother, Edwin A.
Stevens, all my interest or share in the sulver and plate heretohave the said of the

I out I into the keep to me.

Aut. VII. All the rest, residue and remainder of the property, whether real, personal or mixed, of which I shall die asized, possessed or entitled to. I give, devise and bequesth as follows: One equal half thereof I give to members of my own family, and the other half part to relatives of my late wife, as hereinafter set forth. The first mentioned equal half part of said residuary property, I give, devise and bequesth among my own family, as follows, viz:

Section I. I give, devise and bequesth out of said first mentioned one half to my executors, and the survivors of them, in fee simple, \$2,000, or property to that amount, in trust, nevertheless with power to manage and dispose, sell and convey the anne, and invest and reinvest the proceeds, at their discretion, and apply the reats, income and profits thereof, equally, share and share alike, to the use and benefit of the children of my decreased sister Harriet Sands, who shall be living at my death, and the issue of much as shall be dead, such issue for taxe only the share that its parent would take if living, during the minority or non-marriage of each respectively, and to pay over, transfer and convey to each of said children, on his or her attaining the age of twenty-are years, or marrying, one equal share of such time of respectively in fee.

Provided, that all of the said children of my said sister Harriet who shall survive me and be married, or have attained the age of twenty-one years at the time of my death, shall be entitled to his or her respective share at my death, to be transferred when the rest of my property shall be arranged for division and transfer. But in the case of either of said children of my said sister Harriet shall die without issue, him or her surviving and before attaining majority, or marrying, it we his or her said sister Harriet shall die without issue, him or her surviving and before attaining majority, or marrying, it we his or her said sister Harriet shall die without issue, him or her surviving a

in fee.

Src. 4 The other of said ten equal parts I give devise and bequeath to my brother Jas. A. Stevens and his children, as follows, viz: To each of the children of my said brother James living at my death, and the living leave of such as may not survive me, property to the amount of \$5,000 to them their heirs and assigns in fee. And the remainder of said last mentioned two assigns in fee. And the remainder of an area are personal points I give, devise and bequeath to my said brother James A. Stevens, his heirs and assigns in fee.

Sec. 5. One other of said ten equal parts I give, devise and bequeath to my sister, Hester Stevens, her heirs and assigns, in

Sec. 6 One other of said ten equal parts I give, devise and equeath to my sister, Sophia C. V. C. Stevens, her beirs and

Sec. 6. One other of said ten equal parts I give, device and bequeath to my sister, Sophia C. V. C. Stevens, her heirs and assigns, in Sec. 6. One other of said ten equal parts I give, device and bequeath to my sister, Sophia C. V. C. Stevens, her heirs and assigns, in few sample, upon the full signs, in Sec. 7. The formation tenth part I give, device and bequeath to V. C. Stevens, and the survivors and survivor of them, to them, their heirs and assigns, in few simple, upon the full soving traits, to wit. Upon the trust and with the power (If necessary) to build or finish building an Episcopal Church and Parsonage, or either, and a nursery school for children at South Amboy, New-Jersey, and to endow and maintain and keep up such chotch and a clergyman in regular communion with and belonging to the Protestart Episcopal Church of the United States. Hereby giving to said Trustees and the survivors and survivor of them, full and moentrolded power and authority to eithe separate, divide (equally or unequally as they may choose) and appoint, by their appointment in writing under their hands and scale, or of the majority of those acting, the respective amounts which in their pointed in best to be set spart for each object or endowment, and also the name, scheme, and plan of each endowment, and also the name, scheme, and plan of each endowment, and also the name, scheme, and plan of each endowment, and sho the name, scheme, and plan of each endowment, and sho the name, scheme, and plan of each endowment, and provisions as my said caree, (crustees so acting) may see fit, rabipate, decessor, compilitions, limitations, and provisions as my said caree, crustees so acting) may see fit, rabipate, decessor, and plan of each endowment, and provisions as my said caree, crustees so acting) may see fit, advise, and bequeath of the caree of the part of said residuary property and as a survey by a survey of the part of said residuary property and as the scale of the part of said residuary property and as the said said through it wi

vided for.

ART. XII. I authorize and empower my executors and the survivor of them to sell, arrange and compromise all or any claims, demands or accounts that may exist and be presented against me, or be held by me.

ART. XIII. I appoint my beother Edwin A. Stevens, and my nephews Cambridge Livingston and Riebard S. Conover,

and the survivors and survivor of them executors of this my last will and testament. I hereby revoke all former wills, testaments and codicils made by me.

In winness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal to this my last will and testament, this fourteenth day of February, 1877.

The foregoing will and testament, having thirteen paces, was executed by the testator, John C. Stevens, Feb. 14, 1857, in the presence of rach of us, and by said testator published, and declared to us, to be his last will and testament; and we therefore, at his request, and in his presence of it is the presence of

ine, and "half" added at end of eleventh line, eleventh page, before execution.

(Signed) FREDERICK ROHLAND, Hoboken, N. J.

JOHN WALKER Boboken, N. J.

THOS. P. CLARK, Ja. Hoboken, N. J.

Whereas, I. John C. Stevens of Suth Amboy, N. J., at present at Hoboken, have hereforce made and published my last will and testament, and as I have since the making of said will and testament made an agreement with my nephew, Francis Concover, at present a Lieutenant in the Navy of the United States, to make him a untiable compensation for resigning his commission in said live, which he has agreed to do. Now I do hereby make and declare the following to be a codified to said last will and testament; I do hereby alter said last will as diseasement as follows: I do give, device and bequeath to my said tephew, Francis Concover, property to the amount of \$21,560, to have and to held, to him, his helps and assistus, in fee simple. And I do direct that this devise and bequest be taken out of the one-half part of the residingly property which is first mentioned and issignated in said will as the Stevens half and being the part allotted among my own family: and that this devise and bequest be taken out of said half part before the same shall have been divided into ten equal parts for distribution, as directed in said will and testament. This devasition is to be in addition to what I have given to my said nephew. Francis Connecter, in and by said will and testament. The devasition is to the in addition to what I have given to my said nephew. Francis Connecter, in and by and will and testament.

In witness whereoff have set my hand and east to this codi-

the same management, or by the same persons and
Witness by hand and seal this 5th day of May, 1857.

JOHN C. STEVENS [L. S.]
Attested by John Walker, Frederick Rohland and Thos. P.
Clark, Jr.

THE WORING CLASSES OF GENOA.

Perhaps one of the best organized associations of the working classes in Genoa is that in the Strada Maddeleta, called the Mutual Aid Association. About 6,000 members are now inserthed on the list; these constitute the general assembly, which holds weekly sittings to deliberate on the wants of the working classes, the condition and amelioration of the different trades, and the advancement of education. Beside these ordinary sittings, any ten members can convoke a special sitting for any special object. Each year the council, composed of president, vice-president, and five councilors, is selected by universal suffrage, from the general assembly, and is charged with the execution of its deliberations. Women are admitted as members on equal terms with the men, and are eligible to fill any of the effices. Members on entering pledge themselves to obey the rules, and to lead the life of industrious and good citizens, to abstain from intemperance, disorderly conduct, and from gambling, espeindustrions and good citizens, to abstain from intemperance, disorderly conduct, and from gambling, especially in the royal lottery. The minimum contribution is Id. per week, which sum may be doubled by the assembly. From this contribution are exempted all volunteers who may join a war of independence on behalf of any oppressed nation, also members laid aside by illness that does not proceed from dunkenness or other vires. These latter receive not less than half a france for each day that they are disabled from working; and this sum may be increased to two frances, according to the necessities of the individual and the funds of the association.

In case of any dangerous illness, the Council appoints one or more of the members to assist by turns in the care of the invalid. Members too old for labor, orphans under fourteen years of age, and widows who are themselves, or whose husbands have been members for more than a year, are also entitled to such aid as they need and the funds allow of. The spirit of the Association may be judged of from the following extracts from the Regolamento:

"ARTICLE I. This association originated in the want university felt by the working classes of intercourse among themselves and of fraternal relations with their follow-citizens. This solidarity and communion of the people involved in the precept. Thou shall love thy neighbor as thyself, forms the fundamental principle of the association.

incoming over my neigness as thyself, forms the fundamental principle of the association.

"ART. 2. The special object of the association is to promote the education, the moral progress and the material well-being of the working classes by means of mutual sid, in order that they may contribute efficiently toward the liberty and emanigation of their own country, and through their own country to other nations. Acc."

And as far as I can yet judge, the members are true to their programme. Social and material progress is regarded by them rather as a means to an end than in itself the goal. In the house belonging to the society are evening schools for the operatives; they are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, history, geography, and music. It was the writing hour when I visited them, and I was much amused to see tiny urchins just clear of pothooks and hangers, scrawling text hand, "Italy of pothocks and hangers, scrawling text hand, "Italy is our country," "Until Italy is free we are slaves," &c. I put the question to several of them, "But how can Italy become free!" "We, her children, must fight for her," was the substance of all the answers, given as readily as a form of British school children would have replied to questions in the multiplication table. [Genea Letter in the London Daily News.

READING IN SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: As regards "Scholastic Discipline," I am sure you could have said nothing better than that which you have said. Any one who enters our common schools may see how deplorably true it is that a ma jority of the students have reading-books placed in their hands which are entirely above their comprehension. The name of Webster, or Clay, or Henry appended to a scholar's exercise is not enough to make bim interested. Comparatively speaking, he know nothing about them. He does not and cannot under-stand the gigantic intellect of this one, nor the superb statesmanship and patriotic fervor of those. Before reading "extracts" from their eloquent addresses, the student should become somewhat acquainted with their authors, and should know when, where, and why these things were said and done. Even had teacher the time and ability to repeat over the illustrious lives of those writers from whose productions our common school-renders are compiled, there are but few in our schools ready to receive such instruction. Term after schools ready to receive such instruction. Term after term teachers might use the "pouring-in process," and find at last that the most had been spilled over that they had tried to put in too much. Nor are children to blame; they should not understand all these things, we must not require them to be men and women—them be children. Nature has modelled them; she does not wish us to cut them after a new pattern; she does not wish us to cut them after a new pattern; she only wants our assistance in developing them, merally, physically and intellectually. It should be one of our highest aims to learn how we may best aid his development. Look at that rose-tree; see that young bud; how

Lock at that rose-tree; see that young bud; how you long for it to become a fair and perfect flower; you feel impatient for that time; but would you go to the rose-tree and tear open the bud? Would you remove the covering that protects the embryo blossom, hoping the half-formed petals could be forced into a flower? Oh, no; you would remove the tail, rank grasses from around the tree; some of those lower branches, which the oppression of the grasses has made sickly and ill-formed, you would trim away, that none of the plant's life might be wasted on them; through days of oppressive heat you would feel thanking that the shade of those trees near it afford it some protection. By and by, in God's own good time, the bud that was would be a beautiful, fragrant flower.

Can we be less thoughtful of children? We must Can we be less thoughtful of children? We must not attempt to force them into growth, yet we must remove such things as impede their progress; we must allow none of their mental energy to be thrown away or made lifeless, as we are doing when we assign to them as reading lessons dry essays and drief political speeches. Who ever saw a scholar that loved to read these? If allowed to choose their own lesson, the most pure-minded in school would not select an essay on virtue, neither would the most thoughtful select a speech of Daniel Webster. When such a permission is given, teachers will find their scholars invariably read something they understand, if there is such a thing in the book.

Biessed be common schools even as they are, but

thing in the book.

Bicseed be common schools even as they are, but
the earnest efforts of the guardians of education can
elevate them to something far higher.

Yours, for the good of our country.

E. E.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

The Royal mail steamship Persia, from Liverpox about I o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, June 13, arrived at her dock on Tuesday morning at 7 o'clockmaking the passage in nine days and eighteen hours. The steamship Asia arrived out at Liverpool at

3 o'clock, a. m., on Monday, June 8. The screw-steamship Queen of the South arrived at

Southampton on Wednesday, the 10th.

The steamships Arago arrived at Southampton, and the City of Manchester at Liverpool, on the morning

of Thursday, the 11th.

The screw-steamship Circassian arrived at Liver-

at noon on the 13th, making the passage from St. Johns, N. F., in eight days, The steamship Jason sailed from Southampton for

New-York on the 11th with 490 passengers.

## THE STATE OF EUROPE.

mutiny in the Third Cavalry regiment and in the

LONDON, Tuesday, June 9, 1857. The last overland mail brought the news of a

Thirty-seventh Infahtry, H. E. I. C. S., the Cavalry being Mussulmans, the Infantry Hindoos, At the present moment, when a considerable force is still detained in Persia until the Shah shall have evacuated Herat, while troops are wanting for China, and, though the English papers do not like to speak out, for all the colonies where there is a strong Chinese population-as, for instance, at Singapore-this sudden revolt of two regiments, professing two different religions and otherwise hostile to one another, could not fail to startle the English public. The Times tried to explain this peculiar phenomenon by the inactivity of the Indian army, at a time when new ideas, European civilization and railroads begin to disturb the Oriental mind. An Indian officer gave me a quite different and far more probable explanation. According to him, the discipline of the Indian army is utterly subverted by the centralizing intermeddling of the Commandere in Chief, through the Adjutant General, with the regiments. For the last ten years, reports of privates against their officers, straight to the Ad-jutant-General, were encouraged, and the Sepoys look new not to their commander but to the Adjutant-General in their real or imaginary grievances. Col. Smith, the commander of the Third Cavalry, a hot-Smith, the commander of the Third Cavairy, a hothended man, lately deprived a Havildar (sergeant) of his rank. The ex-Havildar complained to the Adjutant-General, and Lord Gowan, the Comander-in-Chief, without any court-martial, ordered Col. Smith to reinstate the Sepoy in his former rank, and to fasten himself the insignia of the rank on the arm of the man punished by him in the sight of the regiment. This order was not compiled with; the Colonal hid not throw up his commission and re-Colonel did not throw up his commission, and re-mained in the command of the regiment; but its dismained in the command of the regiment; but its dis-cipline was wantonly destroyed, and now we hear that it is in open mutiny. On the whole, we may say that the European officers are not supported by the Commander-in-Chief, and still less by the Gov-ernors-General, to whom energetic men like the late Sir Charles Napier, Outram, Jacob, and others, are most troublesome. They wish to introduce English Routine and Redtape into India, forgetting that the supremacy of the English cannot maintain itself in India but by justice and severity. In the present state of things, an entire re-organization of the India army will become indispensable. The clamor is, of course, for more European efficers, while it ought to be for a greater efficiency of those who are there, and who suffice for India.

The official order of Napoleon to the Paris press

The efficial order of Napoleon to the Paris press not to mention the visit of the King of Bavaria to the Museum of Artillery, has given rise to the most absurd conjectures. According to the gossip of Paris society, the reason was the following: The Emperor, displaying all his novel inventions in rtillery to his royal guest, and proudly pointing to he cannons and muskets piled up in the Museum, rew warm, and said emphatically: "It is with hese instruments that empires are builtup." "Yes, Sire." said one of the workmen empleyed there, Sire," said one of the workmen employed there, "but it is with the same tools that they are overthrown." This unexpected interruption was loudly cheered by all the workmen present, and

was loudly cheered by all the workmen present, and Napoleon, without even changing color, went away with his guest more frightened than the Emperor. The story is probable, and is believed; still, I annot vouch for its authenticity.

The negotiations between Spain and Mexico are very unsatisfactory. Though Lafragua remains at Madrid in daily communication with the Ministry, the official papers continue to abuse Mexico and to stir up Castilian pride against the Government of the Republic. There is no doubt that a Santa the Republic. There is Anna intrigue is at the bottom of this affair, or, to speak more correctly, an attempt for overthrowing the present Government of Comonfort and for re-establishing the power of the Roman Catholic cler-

gy in Mexico.

Poor Douglas Jerrold died yesterday, at an ad vanced age. His "Black-Eyed Susan" and his "Caudle Papers" will long survive him; and still it was principally his conversational powers which made him popular with the English authors. He was the wittlest Englishman of his rage, and, though he moved in a less elevated sphere than Sydney Smith, his pungent repartees were not less re-nowned than those of his more aristocratic com-peer. Douglas Jerrold lived exclusively with litepeer. Douglas Jerrold lived exclusively with literary characters, and, though his novels were less popular than those of Dickens and Thackeray, his influence on the public mind was most extensive, especially through the *Lloyd's Nuespaper*, a Sunday publication, which sold an average of two hundred and fifty thousand copies, and of which he was the chief editor. In private life, he was kindhearted; in politics, a Radical, with some Socialist tendencies, peculiarly interested in the welfare of tendencies, peculiarly interested in the welfare of classes, and often in opposition to the the lower

theories of Adam Smith. Parliament is sleepy; nobody cares for it, but the expectations for its next meeting in 1858 are so highly wrought up that I fear they will remain unfulfilled. Nothing less than a comprehensive Re-form bill, and a law on National Education, is expected from Lord Palmerston. In the mean time, the papers are punning on the members; as a speci-men I send you an article from *The Moraing News*: "ANALYSIS OF THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.

"ANALYSIS OF THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.

"We find the weight of the new House of Commons to be 31 tons, 5 stones, viz: Ather-ton, Ayr-ton, Brans-ton, Bus-ton (2), Coding-ton (2), Dut-ton, Ebring-ton, 2), Coding-ton (3), El-ton, Lus-ton, Hamil-ton (2), Lang-ton (2), Lang-ton, Lyt-ton, Mil-ton, Ossuls-ton, Paking-ton, Pal-ton, Warbur-ton, Wadding-ton, and Winning-ton; Elphin-stone, Glad-stone, and John-stone (3).

'In measuring we find its breadth to be one Cubitt, and its length Miles (1), Long.

'Its landed property consists of four fields—Bot-field, Had-field, Schole-field and Wing-field—several Woods, three Hills, a Marsh, a Moore and a Warren. On examining the nature of the soil, we find nothing but Beach and Clay.

'Its house property is not extensive, consisting only of a Hutt and a Hardcastle, with several Halls and two Mills.

two Mills. "Its family consists of 23 sons, viz: Davi-son, Deni-

"Its family consists of 23 sons, viz: Davi-son, Denison (3), Dod-son, Fergu-son (3), Greg-son, Hodg-son (2), Hud-son, Hugges-son, Jack-son, Harri-son, Matheson (2). Richard-son, Robert-son, Stephen-son, Thompson, Wil-son, and Wright-son; and yet, strange as it may appear, it has only one Child, whom it has the Power to bring up Hardy, not fearing the effects of cold Steel, or dreading the fury of a Tempest.

"Its colors are Black, White, Brown, Grey, and Greene; and though it has two Kings, a Duke, and a Knight, it has only one Rich member.

"There are working-men among them—a Glover, two Millers, two Taylors, a Potter, a Turner, a Collier, a Forester, a Carter, a Cooper, and seven Smiths, and, if not a costermonger, there is his Bar-vex.

"It is fortunate that the Jews are not admitted, as

"It is fortunate that the Jews are not admitted, as the only provisions they have consist of pork and Pease and Whitelebread; of the first-named there is abundance; for we find no less than fourteen hams, viz: Cheet-hom, Conyug-hom (2), Ing-hom, Farn-hom, Gra-hom, Hot-hom, Rayn-hom, Pecking-hom, Wyndhom (3), and Wind-hom; and if they have lost their Bright-ness, they are not without Manners, or Grace, or Hope; and if some are Wyld, and Cross, and

Close, and Moody, there are others who are Bland, and

Close, and Moody, there are others who are Bland, and Merry, and Wise.

"Gentlemen in difficulties had better avoid the House, lest they run the Hassard of being sued by one of the following duns: Dunne, Dun-can, Dun-can, Dun-combe, Dun-lop, Dun-bar, Dun-das.

"The House has barely escaped Shakespeare's anathema againstromusical couls, since it has secured but a solitary Fife and Drum(mond).

"On the March, they must always walk, since they have but one Harselman in their company; and in endeavoring to "pursue the even tenor of their way," they will meet with Crooke and Bridges, Both of whom will be Heard, since, like a Truman, they will not allow their lingual accomplishments to Rust.

"The geography of the house not only comprises several portions of Old England, but also a smail part of the tetritory of our Gallie neighbors (beside the generic name of French, and a large slice of the Low Countries, viz: Bathurst, Blandford, Bernsford, Beaumant, Gallemy, Holland, Louyeaine, Lincoln, Newsork, Newport, Onderse, Perensey, Saliabovy, Stefford, Stirling and Yarke.

"The principal points of the compass are North, East and West (head), while the genial influence of the soft South gains no admittance.

"The religion of St. Stephens is confined to a Kirk and a Bethell.

"The Butter will be unable to supply the members with any choice vintage, as he has only one Butt to draw from.

"Men of straw are professedly debarred from ad-

with any choice vintage, as he has only one Butt to draw from.

"Men of straw are professedly debarred from admission to the House, and yet, curiously enough, one scat is devoted to Hay.

"We have frequently heard of the venality of certain constituencies, but it will be seen that the House still has its Price; but let the members beware of encoraging evil practness, since Calcraft is of their number; and they are not far from Novide)gate."

Sir William Williams of Kars gets the Governorship of Malta, and his vacant seat for Calne is to be fulled by the red-tapist chief of the Circumlocution Office, Frederic Peel. His brother, Sir Robert, has recentle lost £30.000 on the turf.

A. P. C. recently lost £30,000 on the turf.

THE PERSIAN TREATY.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

LONDON, June 12, 1857. Some time ago, when a question respecting the

Persian war was addressed to Lord Palmerston in hisown House of Commons, he tauntingly replied: "As soon as the peace is ratified the House may "express its opinions on the war." The treaty of peace signed at Paris. March 4, 1857, and ratified at Bagdad, May 2, 1857, has now been laid before the House. It consists of fourteen Articles, eight of them being freighted with the usual treaty-ofpeace ballast. Article V. stipulates that the Persian troops are to withdraw from the territory and city of Herat, and from every part of Afighanistan, within three menths from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the tresty. By Art. XIV. the British Government, on its part, engages, so seen as the above stipulation be carried into effect, "to withdraw without delay the British treeps from "all ports, places and islands belonging to Persia."

Now it should be recollected that the evacuation of Herat by the Persian troops was spontaneously of-fered by Feroukh Khan, the Persian Embassador, during his protracted conferences at Constantineple with Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, and before the with Lord Stratford de Redeliffe, and before the capture of Bushire had yet occurred. The only new profit accruing to England from this stipulation is, therefore, limited to the privilege of enchaining, during the most unhealthy season, her troops to the most pestilential spot of the Persian Empire. The terrible ravages the sun and the swamps and the sea inflict during the Summer menths, even on the native-population of Bushire and Mohammerah, are chronicled by child and modern writers; but why refer to them, since a few weeks ago, Sir Henry Rawlinson. tield by cki and modern writers; but why refer to them, since a few weeks ago, Sir Henry Rawlinson, a very competent judge, and a Palmerstonian too, publicly declared that the Anglo-Indian troops were sure to sipk under the horrors of the climate! The London Times, on receiving the news of the Mehammersh victory, preclaimed at once the necessity of advancing despite the treaty of peace to Shiraz, in order to save the troops. The suicides, too, of the British Admiral and General, placed at the head of the expedition, were due to their profound anxiety as to the probable fate of the troops, whom, by Governmental instruction, they were not to push beyond Mohammerah. A Crimean catastrophe on a smaller scale may thus be safely expected; this time proceeding neither from the necessities of war, nor from the blunders of the Administration, but from a treaty written with the sword of the victor. There treaty written with the sword of the victor. There occurs one phrase in the articles quoted which, if it suit Palmerston, may be worked into "s small bone of contention."

Art. XIV. stipulates the "withdrawal of the Art. XIV. stipulates the "withdrawal of the "British troops from all ports, places and islands "belonging to Persia." Now it is a controvertible matter whether or not the town of Mohammerah does belong to Persia. The Turks have never renounced their claims to that place, which, situated on the Delta of the Euphrates, was their only seaport on that river always accessible, the port of Bassora being at certain seasons too shallow for ships of large burden. Thus, if Palmerston pleases, he may hold Mohammerah on the pretext of its not "belonging" to Persia, and of walting for the final

"belonging" to Persia, and of walting for the final settlement of the boundary question between Turkey and Persia.

Art. VI. stipulates that Persia agrees to "relinquish all claims to sovereignty over the territory and city of Herat and the countries of Alighan-"and city of Herat and the countries of Alighan;" to "abstain from all interference with "the internal affairs of Afighanistan;" to "recog"nize the independence of Herat and the whole of 
"Afighanistan, and never to attempt to interfere 
"with the independence of those States;" to refer, 
in case of differences with Herat and Alighanistan, 
"for adjustment to the friendly offices of the Brit"ish Government, and not to take up arms unless 
"those friendly offices fail of effect." The British 
"those friendly offices fail of effect." The British

"those friendly offices fail of effect." The British Government, on their part, engage "at all times to "exert their influence with the States of Affganistan to prevent any causes of umbrage being given by them," and "to use their best en-deavors to compose differences in a manner just and honorable to Persia." Now, if this article is stripped of its red tape, it means nothing beyond the acknowledgment by Per-

sia of the independence of Herat, a concession to make which Feroukh Khan had declared himself ready at the Constantinople conferences. It is true that, by virtue of this article, the British Government is appointed the official intermeddler between Persia and Affghanistan, but that part it was, since the commencement of this century, always acting. Whether it be able or not to continue it, is a ques-tion, not of right, but of might. Besides, if the Shah harbors at the Court of Teheran any Hugo Grotius, the latter will point out that any stipula-tion by which an independent State gives a foreign Government the right of interfering with its international relations is null and void according to the jus gentium, and that the stipulation with England is the more so, since it converts Affghanistan, a merereal country. The country of Affghamstan exists, in a diplomatic sense, no more than the country of

Art. VII., which stipulates that, in case of any violation of the Persian frontier by the Affghan States, "the Persian Government shall have the right to undertake military operations for the repression and punishment of the aggressors," but must retire within its own territory so soon as its "repression and punishment of the aggression, which was retire within its own territory so soon as its object is accomplished," is but a literal repetition of just that clause of the treaty of 1852 which gave the immediate occasion for the Bushire expedition. By Art XIV, Persia admits the establishment and

By Art XIV. Persia admits the establishment and recognition of British Consula-General, Consula, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents, to be placed on the footing of the most favorite nation; but by Art. XII. the British Government renounces "the right of "protecting hereafter any Persian subject not actuslly in the employment of the British mission 
"or of British Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Con-

suls and Consular Agents."
The establishment of British Consulates in Persia The establishment of British Consulties in Persia being agreed to by Peroukh Khan before the com-mencement of the war, the present treaty adds only the renunciation, on the part of England, of her right of protectorate ever Persian subjects, which right formed one of the ostensible causes of the war. Austria, France and other States have obtained the establishment of Consulates in Persia without recur

ring to any piratical expeditions.

Lastly, the treaty forces Mr. Murray back on the Court of Teheran, and prescribes the apolegy to be made to that gentleman, for being character.zed in a letter addressed to Sadir Azim by the Shah, as a "stupid, ignorant and insane man;" as a "simple-